



God guard our flag, and keep each star
Each stripe as bright as our own war,
Still make it lead our nation in war,
Still float above each patriot's grave,
Death to the traitor that would dare
Tarnish it through the dust of shame.
All honest hearts its lot will share
And follow it to Death or Fame.

Promotion.

We congratulate our friend, Lieutenant Thayer Melvin, on his promotion to the Adjutancy of Gen. Kelley's Staff. He enlisted at first in the ranks, and by his soldierly conduct has risen. We believe in the practice of making staff officers from good men who commenced at the bottom of the ladder. They know how men ought to be treated, which is a rare accomplishment in an officer.

A Year Ago.

A year of time in a long life of peace and quiet is not an extraordinary thing. Generally you can count its prominent local events on the ends of five of your fingers, or, at most, on ten. It has not been so, however, in regard to the last year in this section of the country, nor, indeed, in scarce any other part of the Union. The last year has been more than average lifetime. No year was ever more eventful. Events, like days, were compressed into it, and one feels old by the mere reading of a file of newspapers. Facts but a few months old come up like old recollections. Their place in the mind has been so tightly contested that like the shallow impressions of a long course of years in any other times, they have but barely retained a place. We all have an idea—a very indefinite *omnium gatherum* of all that has happened in the year past, in our minds. When we reflect just a little, a few prominent war marks, perhaps half a dozen, flit before us, and they are the year with us. Before one comes to read the files of a daily newspaper all is changed. Then it is that the mind wakes up, as it were, from a long disturbed dream of happenings that are slowly accepted as belonging to the last year.

This city this time last year and a little before, was a different place from what it is now. Let any one try to remember what was going on during April, 1861. That uncertain month was of all months of the year then the most uncertain. It opened and it closed upon a city distracted as much as any one in the country by the possibilities of what was to happen. In Pittsburgh they were all ablaze for the Union after the fall of Sumter. In Richmond they were all ablaze for secession. In Wheeling what a dreadful, gloomy suspense and inertia prevailed throughout the month. Our Unionism was being born, and it seemed as if there was scarce strength to bring it forth. There were so many "ands" and "ifs" and "buts" to be met with in the streets, that one might have supposed it the era of copulative and disjunctive conjunctions left loose. Unionism straight—Unionism without sweetening or water, was scarce to what it is now. We had it mostly with the trimmings and mixtures and conservations. We had it with "no coercion"—we had it with the "constitutional" dilution—with the "sovereignty" in gradient. To take it straight and raw was considered as almost too stomachy for any body except a Black Republican or a very shaky "conservative" man.

In those days lived the *Wheeling Union*. Day by day it labored at its fell purpose of delivering this people over to the embraces of secession. Chas. W. Russell and Joe Pendleton, behind the blind of "P. H. Moore & Co.," were working the wires and speciously and insidiously indoctrinating Western Virginia with their foregone conspiracy. Mysterious hints were given out as to the abbreviated existence of the *Intelligencer*. We were told to speedily take our concern from off the "sacred soil," over the river, if we would make good our escape from what was to come. Alas! little did the conspirators know that within a few weeks the *Intelligencer* would be left alone to write the obituary of the played out *Union*. Capt. Fordyce was then unknown to the editors. Probably the paper on which he so soon after wrote his "notice to quit," was then green in the factory. Who knows? At all events, it was forthcoming when needed, and we never shall forget what a squirming, piteous editorial it evoked from the poor, wicked secession sheet, that soon after died such a popular death.

Does any body forget what a commotion the return of our delegates from Richmond made? or how we all ran hither and thither after them to find out, if possible, what ominous things were in store for us. It seemed as if the seal could not be broken until some click and crack of doom should be heard, when probably it would be too late. Every body's mind was bewildered. Every one was afraid to move with a proposition to do any thing. Mr. C. D. Hubbard's advice to the Union men of the 5th Ward, *meeting down in the American Hall*, to organize and arm, and to commence the next day (Sunday), was regarded as an incendiary movement by quite a number of "constitutional" Union people. The were as much shocked, some of them, as were so "judgmental" at the corn being plucked on the Sabbath in the Saviour's time.

When Major Oakes arrived here there was a time of serious sensation. He opened a recruiting office to enlist some of "Lincoln's border" to coerce the South. The idea shocked great numbers of people. His presence was menacing to their "rights." The boast was made that his functions would turn out to be a farce here. Instead of that, they turned out to be a very serious reality. He made very slow progress for a while. Everybody wanted to enlist on conditions, and the conditions were that the volunteers should not be taken out of West Virginia. We all had an idea then that South Carolina was to be the battle ground. How little we knew! We are a long ways from there yet. And there turned out to be something needed nearer home. All of Oakes' recruits and a few thousand more were needed.

It would take a very long article to run over a very little of the ground last Spring. As time wears on and the rebellion wanes, we expect to publish many an article from our files that will sound queer. If people only know how valuable an old newspaper will soon get to be, they would give it as a legacy to their children.

From Huntsville.

We are indebted to Mr. John Holliday, of this city, an orderly sergeant in the 2d Ohio, whose services in spying out the Southern country for Gen. Mitchell we noticed the other day, for a copy of the *Southern Advocate*, published at Huntsville, Ala., and dated the 9th of April. We are also indebted to him for a couple of shillings—one of them of the denomination of 10 cents, issued by the Bank of the State of South Carolina, whatever that is these days—and the other issued by Powell & Taylor, of New Orleans, in the form of a draft on J. R. Powell, of Montgomery, Ala., and calling for 25 cents.

They are filthy little rags, hardly fit to light a Union man's cigar, and as botched up and bogus as the Southern Confederacy itself.

The *Advocate* is printed on better paper than the money, and is a better looking sheet than we supposed could be secured up now-a-days in Jeff's realm. Editorially it is very dancy and slim. It no doubt by the 9th inst., had smelt Mitchell (not afar off, and was getting ready to be subjugated, on the principle that the least smelt the soonest mended. The only live paragraphs in the paper are lies and they are as follows:

GLORIOUS NEWS!

The Great battle in the neighborhood of Corinth took place on the 8th, Sunday. Private dispatches give the only accounts received.

Luka, Miss., April 7—1 o'clock.

Our arms gloriously victorious. Thank God for his kindness. Many prisoners, cannon, and all camp equipment taken. Enemy driven across the river.

A. L. HAMILTON.

CORINTH, MISS., April 7.

Col. Bates' regiment suffered severely—was in the hottest of the fight—fought gallantly. Capt. Bates and Tyree and Major Doake killed—Hunt. Bates wounded in four places, not mortally. Col. Bates wounded in the leg, not dangerous. Enemy driven from the field. Took six thousand prisoners.

J. H. ESKRINE.

CORINTH, April 7, 1862.

To Col. Nick Davis:

Received 18 batteries taken—Gen. Buell killed, Prentiss and Grant prisoners—6,000 prisoners. Baggage, equipments and commissary stores of 13 Brigades captured. Enemy driven 4 miles and forced across the river.

L. C. PYSCHON.

Luka, April 7, 1862.

To R. C. Brickell:

Enemy driven back yesterday. Killed from 5,000—about 6,000 prisoners. Gen. Prentiss a prisoner. Our loss heavy. Killed Col. Patterson and Col. Patton, of Ark.; Col. Dean, of Ala.; Col. Pitt, of Tenn.; Col. Senn; Major Mimms, of Tenn., and Colonel Duke, Gen. Gladden; arm shot off.

First Louisiana badly cut up; also the 16th, 21st and 22d Alabama. Col. Bates' regiment badly cut up. Gen. Sidney Johnston killed yesterday at 3 o'clock. "Frisco is doubted. Enemy's baggage and ammunition, with 88 guns, fell into our hands.

Fighting going on to-day. Can't give results. S. DeWoods.

Under the editorial head we find these two paragraphs, which are highly complimentary to Jeff's bogus Congressmen:

Congress has passed a law fixing the President's salary at \$25,000 per year—at least \$10,000 too high. Washington during the Revolution only charged his necessary expenses, and the pay of the Congressmen was only nominal. Not so of our modern patriots, whose love of country is centered in self.

Col. Foster's speech is a strong appeal in behalf of an increase of pay to the volunteer soldier, and also to give the Congressmen salary voted themselves by the Congressmen. In urging the increase of the pay of our soldiers, and in opposing the odious and iniquitous, selfish and mercenary, unpatriotic and public confidence, destroying high salary bill, Col. Foster deserves the hearty approval of his constituents, whose wishes he has so faithfully represented in these matters.

MATTERS IN WINCHESTER.

Proclamations of the Provost Marshal and the Commissioners of the Post to the Citizens and Soldiers.

We received yesterday, printed copies of the following proclamations:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WINCHESTER, April 19th, 1862.

Citizens and Soldiers of Winchester:

In pursuance of the orders of the Commander of this post, bearing date 17th inst., and for the more perfect order of this city, I hereby direct that the streets be patrolled day and night, and particularly that the side-walks and corners of streets be unobscured by men, or otherwise, thereby affording the Ladies their legitimate rights, and that they be permitted to pass without insult or fear of act, and in return we expect and have a right to demand such acts of courtesy as are becoming the position of Ladies.

Any person or persons, citizens or soldiers found interrupting private houses or families, white or black, or wantonly destroying public or private property, will be dealt with in the most summary manner.

The standing or riding of horses on the sidewalks is positively forbidden.

It is expected and required that all persons be at their homes or quarters by 10 o'clock, P. M., and any one being found upon the streets after that hour unless on

special business, and then with the counter-sign, will be arrested.

We are among you as fellow citizens, not as your enemies as some would falsely have you believe, and as such would earnestly desire to protect the rights of all—both citizen and soldier; but at about this time, our present position it becomes our imperative duty to see that this is done. And I appeal to the citizens of the town and the soldiers now quartered in their midst, to the former in view of the peace and comfort of their families, and safety of their property and to the latter by the honor of their country's flag not to knowingly violate each other's rights, and thereby render it necessary that we employ the force at our disposal, which at all times will be done when necessary, without respect to persons or sex.

By order of
Major 7th Reg't Va. Vols.,
Provost Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS

COMMANDER OF THE POST,
WINCHESTER, VA., April 17, 1862.

Upon me has devolved the duty of commanding this Post. My wish and my duty is to afford you all the liberty and protection due to fellow-citizens. The Government I represent is the same our forefathers established to form a more perfect Union, provide for common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure to us and our posterity the blessings of liberty. We mean truly to represent its impartial justice.

But no one can expect the privileges of a citizen and behave as an enemy. No one can expect kindness or courtesy who does not extend it to others.

Citizens are reminded that the troops now stationed here are those of their own Government, and are lawfully here on the country's soil—common to all citizens, and that they are here for the protection of their fellow citizens—and for the prosecution of their country's enemies, the "rebels." Those persons, male or female, engaged in circulating flying rumors and creating false excitements are particularly warned.

Our soldiers are to support the rights of all, and were it to permit flying reports and insulting remarks to be made the means of mischief, annoyance, and insult to the service or its servants, they would provoke retaliations and lead to much useless suffering.

I trust, fellow-citizens, you will understand and appreciate the justice of these principles, and by your conduct obviate the necessity of harsh measures.

Wm. D. Lewis, Jr.,
Col. 110th Reg't P. V.,
Commanding Post.

Meeting at Worthington.

Notice having been given of a meeting to be held at Worthington, Marion county, on the 19th of April, the citizens of this village, with the Episcopal Church of the place, and the citizens of the village of the place, on motion of M. M. Randall, Esq., Alfred E. Nay was unanimously appointed Chairman, and James W. Bogges, Secretary. The Chairman then, by request, fully explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, a committee of twenty members to draft resolutions was selected, as follows: W. M. P. Fortney, Job Morgan, P. N. Martin, M. M. Randall, Dr. P. B. lower, Jesse Fletcher, Silas P. Morgan, Benjamin Fleming, John P. Price, Marcena Davis, Caleb W. Davis, Morgan Blackshear, Wm. Smith, Nathaniel Cochran, T. F. Martin, Richard Stackpole, Thornton F. Starn, Richard Parrish, John Bice and William Ogden.

The committee reported the following:

WHEREAS, This once peaceable portion of our country has, for some time past, been laboring under political excitements and domestic fears, we, citizens of Marion county, seriously reflecting that the peace of this sectional part of the country depends, in a great measure, upon our good feeling, and harmonious feelings, without distinction of parties or opinions, and desiring to sustain the views and resolutions of the Federal Government, and in conformity to all its established regulations, civil and military laws, thereby claim its protection and in the result, secure our liberty, happiness, domestic enjoyments and felicity. We, under the above considerations, have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st, That we have full confidence in the military and civil departments of the United States, and that the actions of all the proper authorities are founded upon right and justice, with a full tendency to promote the peace and harmony of the United States and the general welfare of the citizens of the said section.

2d, That with that confidence, we expect the protection of the military and civil authorities over all our political and domestic transactions, and that we, on our part, will use our unremitting efforts to detect, divulge and arrest all combinations, cabals or plots, which might be set on foot for the purpose of weakening or destroying the present or future interests of the United States, and by their fatal operations disturb the public peace and all domestic enjoyments.

3d, That in the case of States or State foreign *Guerrilla Warfare*, we will discountenance it in its principle, oppose it, in its fullest extent, and do expect, at the same time, the protection of the military and civil departments of the United States, to accomplish our just designs, and sincerely wish them to act in perfect union with us, and thereby secure public and private tranquility and peace.

4th, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the editor of the *National*, for publication, and that the editors of the *Intelligencer* and *Wheeling press* be pleased to copy the same.

The resolutions having been adopted, on motion the meeting adjourned.

A. E. NAY, Ch'mn.

JAMES W. BOGGES, Sec'y.

(From the Chicago Journal.)

The Complaints against Gen. Grant

Our intelligent military correspondent in Gen. Buell's division (W. S. D.), who has carefully looked over the whole ground of the late operations attending the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and carefully inquired into all the facts in the case, writes us from that seat of war as follows:

A great many complaints have been made by different persons as to the negligence, and criminality even of command, in being so taken by surprise on Monday morning. All these reports as to want of pickets beyond Prentiss', Sherman's and Wallace's divisions, I regard as unjust. I apprehend that when the excitement and passion engendered by this battle has passed away, and the public mind has again settled into calm reason, it will be found that the cause of all this surprise was a fearful mismanagement of the Grant's forces upon that day, rests on the fact that the picket guard did not properly report themselves to the commanders of the different regiments, and thus give time to sound the "long roll," but in great fright rushed into camps, spread the alarm, created a fearful consternation among the troops, the whole thing resulting in a panic. Thus the rebels gained a great advantage.

I have no desire for complaint. But I must say there were many surgeons, who during all that fierce conflict, remained

upon the river bank, instead of being out and dressing the wounds of our brave and noble boys. The indignation and withering contempt of a justly aroused people should and will visit them. Such cowardice is execrable. They are a disgrace to the profession, to our cause, to the nation.

Charges are made against Gen. Grant. I am not in any way connected with this command, and cannot, therefore, be presumed to be partial to him. But I do feel that the great mass of the people are too swift to condemn all army movement, and those who are supposed to originate them, without any correct knowledge of the circumstances accompanying them. This is wrong, no General can succeed every time in the disposition of his army, or in the achievement of victory. Surprises will occur, defeats ensue, and the cause set back. If General Grant is to blame in this matter at all, I apprehend the blame lies in crossing the river before the arrival of Gen. Buell's forces. If ordered across by Gen. Halleck, he certainly cannot be blamed. If the crossing was left discretionary with him, then it may or may not have been an ill judgment on him. If he crossed the river contrary to the order of Gen. Halleck, he certainly will be held responsible by the War Department of the Government. Meantime let such denunciations rest. Let an investigation take place. Then, if condemned, the people can give proper expression to that condemnation. Let us rejoice that in the end a complete victory was gained, although at great sacrifice of life—that the national power is still uppermost, and the national will still strong as ever to crush the gigantic monster of rebellion.

III.

The Washington Post, Reporter, of yesterday, thus hits the Examiner, of the same place:

The Examiner announces the surrender of Fort Pulaski to the Union troops in a modest little paragraph of six lines. It evidently doesn't feel like rejoicing over the defeat of its brethren in the rebel army. It looks upon a victory over the secessionists very much as the boy did upon the load of hay he upset upon his father. "I could stand it all well enough," said he, "but the devil of it is dad's under the load."

THE FAIRMONT NATIONAL.

The Fairmont National, of yesterday is responsible for these two items:

We like to be as right as any man on the war question, but we wouldn't like to be Right.

It is rumored that Jonathan H. Raymond is approaching Fairmont, by forced marches, with his "Jackass Artillery." He is said to be "taken short" and wants to borrow "about thirty dollars."

DIED.

On Friday, April 28, MOLLY S. McMERCHAN, aged 4 years and 1 month, daughter of Doctor William T. and Elizabeth McMerchan, died at her residence. Her funeral will take place on this day at 4 o'clock P. M. from the residence of H. F. Peasey, on Clay street.

New Spring and Summer DRY GOODS!

THE subscriber has now received and opened 150 cases of new Spring and Summer Dry Goods, which will be sold at wholesale and retail prices than ever before. Having purchased considerable and reliable goods, at the lowest prices for cash and at less prices than at any other season, am determined to dispose of them accordingly. All other goods, such as—

BEST MERRIMACK, COCHICO, and other Calicoes of equal grade, at 12 1/2 cents a yard. Second quality, at 10 cents.

BLACK SILKS, which sold always at 12 1/2 cents a yard, I will sell at 12 cents, 2 weeks ago at 15 cents. I will sell at 12 cents, 2 weeks ago at 15 cents.

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